

Remarks on the particle multiplicities at LHC energies

K. FIAŁKOWSKI¹, R. WIT²

*M. Smoluchowski Institute of Physics
Jagellonian University
30-059 Kraków, ul.Reymonta 4, Poland*

Abstract

Recent ALICE data for the multiplicity distributions in the central rapidity bins at LHC energies are compared with the results from two default versions of the PYTHIA 8 generator. We find that, contrary to the earlier versions of PYTHIA, the model overestimates the increase of average multiplicity with energy. Tuning two of the model parameters one obtains reasonable agreement with data. The dependence of the normalized moments of the distribution on the rapidity bin width and on energy is also qualitatively correct.

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¹e-mail address: fialkowski@th.if.uj.edu.pl

²e-mail address: romuald.wit@uj.edu.pl

1 Introduction

The data on the charged particle density in the central rapidity bins were recently published by the ALICE collaboration [1],[2] (similar data are available from the CMS collaboration [3], whereas the ATLAS data are limited to relatively high p_T). The energy dependence of the average multiplicity in the central unit of pseudorapidity found for the new range seems to be stronger than in the lower energy data and the observed increase is claimed to exceed significantly that expected from the PYTHIA 6 and PHOJET event generators.

In this note we show that the situation is very different for the PYTHIA 8 generator (written in C++). The default versions of this generator yield an increase of average multiplicity which is not only much stronger than that from the PYTHIA 6, but also stronger than the increase seen in the data. Tuning just two of the model parameters one obtains a good description of data. Since the PYTHIA 8 generator is still in the development stage, we use not only the most recent 8.135 version, but compare it with an earlier 8.107 version which describes differently the diffractive processes. These versions differ in the predictions for the energy dependence of the particle density in the inelastic events. We discuss shortly the choices of event classes used in different analyses of the ALICE data. We compare also the model results with the data for average multiplicity and the normalized moments of the multiplicity distributions in the rapidity bins of various width for two lower LHC energies and find a reasonable agreement of the tuned version of PYTHIA 8.135 with the data.

In the following section we give the details of our generation procedure and of the definitions of quantities to be compared with data. Then we present the results and compare them with the ALICE data. Short conclusions are contained in the last section.

2 Procedures and definitions

In this note we are using the recent C++ versions of the PYTHIA generator: 8.107 and 8.135 [5], [6]. Samples of 100 000 minimum bias events are generated for the pp collisions at LHC energies. To discuss the influence of the changes in the diffractive component [7] we generate separately the single and double diffractive events, as well as the full samples of inelastic events.

In the ALICE data at 900 GeV and 2.36 TeV [1] a table of the average charged particle multiplicities is given for the CM pseudorapidity interval $|\eta| < 0.5$ (i.e., it is the density in pseudorapidity). Three categories of events are considered: inelastic, non-single-diffractive and inelastic with $N_{ch} > 0$. The results are compared with the old UA5 measurements and the model calculations from three models: Quark Gluon String Model, three versions of PYTHIA 6 (different "tunings") and PHOJET. There is no significant discrepancy between two sets of data, and the model results spread around the experimental values, although the increase with energy is systematically underestimated.

The data at 7 TeV [2] are compared with the lower energy data and with the predictions of PYTHIA and PHOJET generators just for one class of events: inelastic with $N_{ch} > 0$. Here one defines the density slightly differently: it is a half of the average multiplicity in the pseudorapidity interval $|\eta| < 1$. One sees a clear discrepancy between all the models and data.

Let us note that the different definitions of the sets of data to be compared with models rely in a different degree on the models themselves. To get the "non-single-

"diffractive" sample one has to remove from the data the single diffractive events, which obviously cannot be done in a model independent way. On the other hand, the "inelastic" sample is measured in the model independent way, but the model calculations treat the diffractive events in a different way than the non-diffractive ones. Thus the (dis)agreement between the models and data depends always on the description of both diffractive and non-diffractive events.

The single and double diffraction are described differently in the "old" versions of PYTHIA (PYTHIA 6 and PYTHIA 8 up to the 8.130 version) and in PYTHIA 8.135. At 7 TeV CM energy the charged multiplicity distributions for the single diffractive component from PYTHIA 6.414 is rather sharply cut around the multiplicity of forty charged particles (in full phase space); from PYTHIA 8.135 one gets a long tail extending beyond the multiplicity of one hundred [7]. We have checked that the PYTHIA 8.107 version provides similar results as PYTHIA 6.414. Analogous effect appears for double diffraction. Therefore the "INEL>0" class contains different contributions of the diffractive events in the two versions of PYTHIA, although the total cross sections for non-diffractive, single diffractive and double diffractive interactions are the same for both versions at all energies.

3 PYTHIA 8 and the ALICE data

The most recent ALICE paper [2] presents a table of charged particle pseudorapidity density measured at central pseudorapidity ($|\eta| < 1$) for inelastic collisions having at least one charged particle in the same region. The experimental data are compared with PHOJET and three versions of PYTHIA 6 generators at three LHC energies. All the generators underestimate the density with the exception of PYTHIA with ATLAS-CSC tune at 900 GeV. Moreover, all generators underestimate significantly the increase of density with energy, predicting the 15 – 18% increase between 900 and 2360 GeV, where the experimental increase is 23.3(+1.1/ – 0.7)%, and the 33 – 48% increase between 900 GeV and 7 TeV, where the data show a 57.6(+3.6/ – 1.8)% increase.

We have performed the same calculation using the default versions of PYTHIA 8.107 and 8.135 generators. The results are shown in Table 1 and in Fig.1.

Table 1: Central density: data and the results for two versions of PYTHIA

Energy (TeV)	ALICE	PYTHIA 8.107	PYTHIA 8.135	PYTHIA 8.135 tuned
0.9	3.81(1)(7)	3.81	4.00	3.83
2.36	4.70(1)(11)	4.93	5.36	4.67
7.0	6.01(1)(20)	6.58	7.66	5.95

We see that the PYTHIA 8.107 results agree perfectly with data at 900 GeV and show faster increase with energy than the data: the corresponding increase between 900 and 2360 GeV is 29.4%, and between 900 GeV and 7 TeV it is 72.8%. The disagreement is even stronger for the PYTHIA 8.135 generator: here all the values are significantly higher than the data, and the increase is 33.9% between 900 and 2360 GeV and 91.5% between 900 GeV and 7 TeV. Thus instead of a significant underestimation, we get now a significant overestimation of the experimental increase of the central density with energy. However, by tuning just two of the PYTHIA 8.135 parameters we are able to reproduce

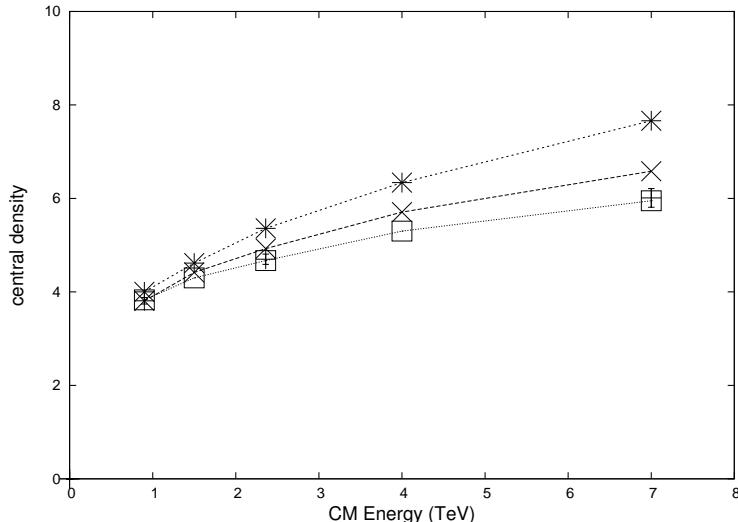


Figure 1: The central density in pseudorapidity for the ALICE pp data (crosses with error bars), PYTHIA 8.107 (x signs), PYTHIA 8.135 default (asterisks) and PYTHIA 8.135 tuned (squares) as a function of the CM energy. The model prediction points are connected by lines to guide the eye.

the experimental values from ALICE. These two parameters $ecmRef$ and $ecmPow$ are determining the low p_T regularization of the (divergent) QCD cross section by introduction of a factor

$$F(p_T) = \frac{p_T^4}{(p_{T0}^2 + p_T^2)^2}$$

where

$$p_{T0} = pT0Ref \left(\frac{ecmNow}{ecmRef} \right)^{ecmPow}$$

and $ecmNow$ is the CM energy in GeV. For the $pT0Ref$ parameter we take the default value of 2.0, whereas $ecmRef$ is changed from 1960.0 to 1250.0 and $ecmPow$ from 0.16 to 0.26. With these values of parameters we reproduce within errors the experimental values, as seen in the last column of Table 1 and in Fig.1.

Obviously, more work is needed to tune PYTHIA 8 for the global description of LHC data. However, we may safely say that we have found a counterexample to the claim that the increase of density with energy at LHC range is faster than expected in the commonly used generators. Moreover, since PYTHIA 8 (as well as PYTHIA 6) is based on the string fragmentation mechanism and not on the thermodynamical picture, our results suggest that it is not necessary to invoke the power-like thermodynamical increase of multiplicity with energy to describe the LHC data. Tuning the above mentioned two parameters one is able to reproduce this increase quite well.

In the first paper [1] the ALICE Collaboration has shown the data for "non-single diffractive" events for two energies (0.9 and 2.360 TeV) and for three choices of the central rapidity bin width. The average multiplicities, and the three lowest normalized moments $c_i = \langle n^i \rangle / \langle n \rangle^i$ of the multiplicity distribution were measured. These results were shown to agree with the old UA5 data at 900 GeV; no comparison with any model was presented there.

In Table 2 and Table 3 we present the comparison of these results at 0.9 TeV and 2.36 TeV, respectively, with those from the default and tuned versions of PYTHIA 8.135.

For the default version of PYTHIA 8.135 the average multiplicity is always significantly too high. The tuned version is in perfect agreement with the data. The values of the

Table 2: Average multiplicities and moments for three choices of rapidity bin from ALICE and two versions of PYTHIA 8.135 at 0.9 TeV. The numbers in parentheses denote the statistical and systematic errors.

Quantity	η range	ALICE	PYTHIA 8.135 default	PYTHIA 8.135 tuned
\bar{n}	$ \eta < 0.5$	3.60(2)(11)	4.11	3.72
\bar{n}	$ \eta < 1.0$	7.38(3)(17)	8.35	7.58
\bar{n}	$ \eta < 1.3$	9.73(12)(19)	10.95	9.93
c_2	$ \eta < 0.5$	1.96(1)(6)	1.81	1.81
c_2	$ \eta < 1.0$	1.77(1)(4)	1.66	1.64
c_2	$ \eta < 1.3$	1.70(3)(7)	1.62	1.60
c_3	$ \eta < 0.5$	5.35(6)(31)	4.70	4.75
c_3	$ \eta < 1.0$	4.25(3)(20)	3.92	3.89
c_3	$ \eta < 1.3$	3.91(10)(15)	3.71	3.67
c_4	$ \eta < 0.5$	18.3(4)(1.6)	15.66	16.34
c_4	$ \eta < 1.0$	12.6(1)(9)	11.76	11.87
c_4	$ \eta < 1.3$	10.9(4)(6)	10.74	10.79

Table 3: Data and models as in Table 2 at 2.36 TeV.

Quantity	η range	ALICE	PYTHIA 8.135 default	PYTHIA 8.135 tuned
\bar{n}	$ \eta < 0.5$	4.47(3)(10)	5.54	4.55
\bar{n}	$ \eta < 1.0$	9.08(6)(29)	11.25	9.23
\bar{n}	$ \eta < 1.3$	11.86(22)(45)	14.75	12.09
c_2	$ \eta < 0.5$	2.02(1)(4)	1.93	1.86
c_2	$ \eta < 1.0$	1.84(1)(6)	1.81	1.72
c_2	$ \eta < 1.3$	1.79(3)(7)	1.77	1.68
c_3	$ \eta < 0.5$	5.76(9)(26)	5.42	5.07
c_3	$ \eta < 1.0$	4.65(6)(30)	4.72	4.27
c_3	$ \eta < 1.3$	4.35(16)(33)	4.51	4.05
c_4	$ \eta < 0.5$	20.6(6)(1.4)	19.2	17.84
c_4	$ \eta < 1.0$	14.3(3)(1.4)	15.3	13.53
c_4	$ \eta < 1.3$	12.8(7)(1.5)	14.2	12.38

moments are not too well reproduced, but only in one case the deviation from data is more than thrice the errors. The tuning in some cases increases this deviation, and in some cases reduces it. Let us stress here that the parameters were chosen to fit the data from Table 1, and not the data from Table 2 and Table 3. In any case, the qualitative features of the data, as the decrease of moments with the width of the rapidity bin and the increase with energy, are reproduced quite well in both versions of PYTHIA. Dedicated tuning of the parameters should improve the agreement with data.

4 Conclusions

We have investigated the ALICE data for the multiplicity distributions in the central rapidity region using two default versions of the PYTHIA 8 generator. We find that, in comparison with data, the model overestimates the increase of central density with energy, contrary to the older versions of the PYTHIA generator. The increase is strongest for the 8.135 version, which includes the hard diffractive processes. This shows that the string models are not bound to underestimate the increase of multiplicity with energy seen at LHC (as often suggested). Tuning the model parameters one obtains a good agreement with data.

The data for higher moments of the multiplicity distribution for two lower LHC energies show similar features. None of the versions of the generator reproduces the data really well, but the results fall around the data. It is quite likely that a systematically tuned version may describe the experimental results in a satisfactory way.

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